





SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1885.

In BLACKSTONE'S tables of the rules of precedence in England, he makes the following classification and in the order in which they are named—Doctors, esquires, gentlemen, yeomen, tradesmen, artificers, and laborers. His definition of a gentleman is, "one, who, without any title, bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been free men." A truer definition is, one who not only does what is right and just, but whose conduct is guided by a true principle of honor, springing from self-respect and intellectual refinement; while the modern abuse of the word is illustrated by the anecdote related of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who, when traveling in this country, was thus addressed by a coachman:—"Are you the man that goes in the stage? I am the gentleman that's to drive you."

The word gentleman in the highest sense does not necessarily imply affluence and ease, for have we not the "seeds" as well as the "prosperous" gentleman; and if the former is thoroughly well bred, though unfortunate and distressed, he is as worthy of respect as his more successful brother; yet the world is as neglectful of the one as it is obsequious to the other. A refined taste, cultivated manners, respectful deference to age, consideration and feeling for the young, and a mind above every mean and dishonorable act, alone should secure one the title of a gentleman; to address one as such who possesses not those traits of character, is to lower our standard and bring reproach upon the name.

We will remember many of the old school of gentlemen—and there are a few of them still left to us as an example of high bearing—who were scrupulously exact in all their intercourse with friends, acquaintances and strangers. Like *Elia's* JOURNAL PAIR, to the reverend form of Female Eld the world would yield the wall (though it were to an ancient hoggar-woman) with more ceremony than we can afford to show our grandmothers; and with him we have seen them stand before a poor servant girl, while she was inquiring the way to some street, in such a posture of unforced civility, as neither to embarrass her in the acceptance, nor themselves in the offer, of it.

The old-fashioned gentleman is always at ease in his manners, whether in public or private; he respects himself, and therefore respects others, and of others is respected. If possessed of this world's goods, he makes no ostentatious display of his wealth, and never prizes it more highly than when quietly employing it in works of charity and love. His dress bears not the stamp of fashion, nor is it so far at variance with the prevailing mode as to attract attention. It is neat, comfortable and carefully adjusted, and beyond this it excites not a care. He walks erect, is even watchful to return salutations in the street, and at home he loves to welcome his friends to a board, not loaded with a profusion, but well appointed in every part. In his dealings with men he is scrupulously exact, and in all things answers to FIELDRIDGE'S description of Mr. ALWORTH—"A trifling being replete with benevolence, meditating in what manner he might render himself most acceptable to his Creator, by doing most good to his creatures."

But our modern gentleman is of a different type, and comes from a less worthy stock. If he has acquired wealth he is sure of adulation; and, if not, he secures attention by assuming to be a man of parts. Deceiving at the outset, he must always deceive, to hide his deceptions; and thus losing all self-respect, he thinks it not incumbent upon him to respect others. Before his betters he bows, and puts on airs; to a lady, his acquaintance whom he may chance to meet, he has a recognition, but never bows, and boldly stares at her friends, with whom he is on terms of intimacy. In the street he smokes, and chews wherever he goes; criticizes the works of those who steps he cannot walk, talks much of "gentleman" and "gentlemanly conduct," despises honest toil, and shows all, evading the society of those who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow. He is a lie, made up of backbiting and padding; a miserable, useless braggart; yet, withal, a representative man, and of a class who, while claiming the title of "gentleman," really suppose that a coat of the latest cut and no lack of assurance will compensate for any defects, whether of manner or education.

We understand that a measure is on foot to improve the Long Wharf, by extending the north side, near the head, in the form of an L, for the accommodation of the New York boats, that daily land their passengers there, morning and evening. The readers of the MERCURY are well aware that we have often urged this step, and have repeatedly given good reasons for such a course. It has always been difficult for the Bay State and Empire State to effect a landing, particularly in a South East wind, and now that a much larger boat, the Metropolis, has been put on the route, in her case the difficulty is greatly increased. The head of the wharf is about one-quarter of the boat's length, and with so much top-hammer and so large a surface to offer to the wind, it will be seen that a more ordinary degree of skill is necessary to keep her in position long enough to take passengers and freight on board.

The Fall River line of boats is a great accommodation to the city. Nearly all of us remember the time when at certain seasons of the year we could not reach New York except by the way of Stonington, and when the old time boats ran outside, there was no certainty that they would land here in passing. Since the Bay State line has been in operation the city has sensibly felt the change. The facilities for travel have been so great, the boats of such a superior order, and so safe and regular in their trips, that the travelling public, with one consent, have turned to Newport. The visible improvements are all to be traced to the advantages derived from so great an influx during the summer season; and it becomes us to do all that is required to accommodate the boats that for three months daily bring to us hundreds of travelers. The Long Wharf should, therefore, be widened for this purpose, a proper room, neatly fitted and well furnished, should be prepared, and gas should be furnished, if required.

The walk on the north side, from Washington Street down, is an exceedingly good one, and the high levee on that side is a great protection against the cutting winds that sometimes sweep through the opening between the buildings. These improvements are due to the Long Wharf Company. Let the work be carried out, and we are quite certain that it will meet the general approbation.

Was there ever a time within the memory of man that the city was not raised in the spring and early summer of the ravages of the fly and bug in the Wheat fields? Usually it is stated that in a majority of cases whole fields have been completely destroyed and short crops are predicted—yet some how it always turns out about an average yield or little more.

Few men are more successful in the Daguerrian Art, than WILLIAMS, corner of the Parade, and now he has added photography to his other branches, so that all may be suitably to his assistance to preserve the features of friends. The specimens on exhibition at his rooms speak for themselves, and we advise those who have not been there of late, to give him a call.

The rain that fell on Sunday and all Sunday night was most gratefully received; for the earth was dry and parched, the gardens were suffering for want of moisture, and the air was filled with dust. Since the rain, vegetation has taken a fresh start.

The alarm of fire on Tuesday afternoon was caused by the cabins of a schooner, lying off Bangs's wharf, taking fire. The flames were extinguished without serious loss.

The opening of the French Exposition took place on the 15th ult., in the presence of a large assembly and the Emperor and Empress of France.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROPS, appointed by the Aquidneck Agricultural Society in May, 1884, respectfully report that on the 22d of September last they viewed, by request of the owners, the fields of CORN OF THOMAS R. HAZARD, of Portsmouth, BENJAMIN ALMY, WILLIAM B. PRABODY, WILLIAM BAILEY, and the late ISAAC J. MITCHELL, of Middletown. All were, in the opinion of your committee, very fine fields of corn, and reflected great credit on the owners as being skillful and successful growers of corn, and would be creditable to any section of our country. The committee marked out four rods, which they considered an average, of each field, to be weighed or measured at harvest time. We have returns of the quantity harvested by BENJAMIN ALMY and WILLIAM B. PRABODY, as stated in the annexed certificates, by which it appears that BENJAMIN ALMY'S CORN was 82 bushels to the acre, allowing 85 lbs. to the bushel, and that of Wm. B. PRABODY'S 764 bushels and 174 lbs. to the acre.

To BENJAMIN ALMY the committee award the first premium of \$5—his return being accompanied by the statement required by the show-bill. The committee regret that they are precluded by the terms of the show-bill from awarding the second premium to Wm. B. PRABODY, on account of no statement accompanying his certificate of weight. The committee consider his field of corn deserving of particular notice, as being every way worthy of the first-class of farmers.

No returns of the weight or measurement of the other fields which we visited, have been received. It did not appear from what we understood from the growers of the above-mentioned fields of corn that any extra manure or labor were expended in raising either of them.

JOSHUA COGGESHALL,  
BORDEN LAWTON,  
FREDERICK A. FRECKHAM, } Committee.  
April 25th, 1885.

This is to certify we, the undersigned, did on the 25th of October help haul and weigh the corn raised by BENJAMIN ALMY and measured by the committee, and found it to weigh one hundred and seventy-four pounds and a half.

Signed,  
WILLIAM B. PRABODY,  
CHARLES GOULD.

Middletown, 1884.

We, the undersigned, on the 25th of October last, helped haul and weigh the corn taken from the ground of Wm. B. Prabody, Esq., that was marked off by the Committee of the Aquidneck Agricultural Society, the weight of which was one hundred and sixty-three pounds.

Signed,  
J. I. BAILEY,  
BENJAMIN ALMY.

Middletown, November 2d, 1884.

STATEMENT OF BENJAMIN ALMY.—The land on which I raised my corn entered for premium, was sown in 1883, spread over in the fall of the same year with five loads of slaughter-house manure to the acre, ploughed about the middle of April, 1884, 10 inches deep, spread on the furrows about 10 loads of manure and harrowed in—furrows one 3 feet apart; the hills the other way were 24 feet apart.

The proposals to unite Europe with America, by means of the magnetic telegraph, are now in a fair way of being realized. A company has been formed, the charters necessary have been obtained in New Brunswick, Canada and England, a road has been cut across the whole extent of Newfoundland, a distance of four hundred miles, through a wilderness never before trodden by man, and a contract has been effected with the Transatlantic Telegraph Company, in London, whereby the latter engages to construct and lay down a submarine cable extending from Ireland, to St. John's, Newfoundland, and to have it completed for operation on or before the 22d day of January 1885. And at the same time a favorable contract was made for a submarine cable, to connect Newfoundland with Cape Breton, a distance of seventy-four miles. The distance between the largest points and the route of the line is thus referred to by LIEUT. MARRY: "There is at the bottom of the sea between Cape Breton in New Brunswick, and Cape Clear in Ireland, a remarkable strait, which is already known as the Telegraph strait. The great circle distance between these two shore lines is sixteen hundred miles, and the sea along this route is nowhere more than ten thousand feet deep." The difficulties attending the work are not great, capital can be obtained and there is every reason for believing that the work already advanced under such favorable circumstances will be completed at an early day.

For these facts we are indebted to the *New York Evangelist*, which paper has a long and valuable article on the subject, and we also learn from it that the opening of the line across Newfoundland has brought to light two mines of coal, one of copper, one of lead, and also quantities of slate and alabaster, and very valuable tracts of timber.

On Saturday evening next OSBORN'S BARN will sing at Bellevue Hall, and for particulars see advertisement. This is the last time a Newport audience will have the pleasure of listening to Mr. OSBORN E. DUNGEON, who is about to retire to private life. During the evening Mr. Wm. B. HARRISON will sing a humorous song that was never written, never before sung and never before thought of, and to prove that this is strictly so, slips of paper will be distributed among the audience for them to write the subject that they wish the song upon, when without a moment's preparation it will be commenced and continued amid peals of laughter, until every subject mentioned shall be "shown up." In this peculiar gift Mr. HARRISON is fully equal to the old Harlequin of Scotland, and at the present day stands without a rival in the world.

A review of the number of cadets at West Point during the past twelve years, shows that at least twenty-five per cent. are sons of farmers and planters; one-half that number are the sons of judges and lawyers and those of mechanics, merchants and physicians follow next in order. At present they stand thus: Sons of farmers and planters, sixty-six; merchants, thirty-nine; judges or lawyers, thirty-six; army, navy, or marine corps, twenty-eight; civil employment, fourteen; mechanics, twelve; physicians, nine; hotel keepers, five; clergyman, four; miscellaneous, fourteen; no stated occupation, ten; total, two hundred thirty-seven.

CANADIAN PEER.—The Mayflower, from Toronto, brought in this morning some fine fat cattle for Alderman Oliver, which open the season of beef-stealing here. The Alderman has been over and purchased all head of fine English-fatt cattle, which form a new feature in the cutting winds that sometimes sweep through the opening between the buildings. These improvements are due to the Long Wharf Company. Let the work be carried out, and we are quite certain that it will meet the general approbation.

Give us good beef at fifteen cents per pound and we will promise never to complain of the price, but when it sells at twenty, *beef included*, it's rather a hard go for poor folks.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, is always bustling and bustling the North, and now it lets off a pack of stuff, the substance of which is that the South should prevent the members of Congress from Massachusetts from taking their seats. It says the Capital of the Republic is located within the limits of the South, and that the northern Goths and Vandals should be expelled from it.

Touro Park is now being laid out, by Mr. BORN MANN of New York, who has prepared a very beautiful plan of the grounds, dividing them into gravel walks, irregular and tastefully arranged plots and clumps of shrubs and trees. No provision has yet been made for a suitable fence to inclose the whole.

Those who desire to have visiting cards written in the most approved manner, can now have an opportunity, by leaving their orders at Wm. B. Prabody's store, where specimens may be seen at all hours.

Next Tuesday the MERCURY will close its nineteenth year; more hale and hearty than it was in its younger days, we see no reason why it should not live to be as old as Methuselah.

The Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends commenced in this city this morning.

The General Assembly meets again in this city, on Monday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

An Agent for the sale of a new United States Map intends calling upon the citizens of Newport during the coming week, and, having carefully examined the map, we can confidently affirm it to be one of a period merit. Its advantages over other maps are, that being a county map, it also shows the whole western portion of the country, while other county maps exhibit the old States only. It is printed from newly engraved plates, and presents the western territory as it is at the present time, giving the exact boundaries of the new territories and the names of all the settlements. Every other county map yet published exhibits the country only half way to the Pacific, leaving out California, Oregon, Kansas, in short, all the north western territories, which now form so important a part of our country. SHERMAN & SMITH'S map comprised but little more than half that is exhibited on this map, while MITCHELL'S large Reference Map extended only to Texas. These two maps are standard works, and probably the best of the kind extant; but neither of them exhibited the British Provinces and MITCHELL'S not all of Maine, while both had Florida detached and put on one side—this map, however, presents the entire country in its proper connection together with Mexico, Central America, the northern part of South America, Cuba and the West India Islands, both of the Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. All the railroads and canals of the country are given, and the distances by land and water routes between the different cities, and also other portions of the world. A small map of the world is placed in one corner, showing the relative position of every nation, and the routes of travel. There are other maps giving an equal amount of territory but none other that presents the whole country colored in counties—We copy the following from an exchange:—

A NEW MAP OF OUR COUNTRY.—We were shown yesterday a new map published by Gaston & Johnson at New York and Cleveland, which is certainly superior to anything of the kind we have seen. It shows the United States and Territories, the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and New Foundland; also, Mexico, Central America, the Isthmus of Panama, and the W. I. Islands, each in its proper position; together with the Sandwich Islands, all on the same scale.

This valuable work is colored in counties, and is the only map extant which shows all the subdivisions of the whole North American continent. Its size is about six feet square. The work is strongly recommended by the best authority, but better than all it speaks for itself.

The Agent for the sale of this map, purposes visiting the different parts of the county, soliciting orders, and we hope our citizens will welcome him. There is but one price for the map, and it is a very low one, and the amount of information to be derived from it, and its beauty as an ornament in your house or office, is very reasonable.

The U. S. Circuit Court will meet in this city on Tuesday next.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

*Early Discipline and Culture*, a series of Lectures to Young Men and Women, by the Rev. Lewis Thomas M. Clark, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island. Providence, George H. Whittemore, 1885. The number of books published in this country for the benefit of the young is very large.

Most of them inculcate good sentiments, but not a few of them are dull and common place in the extreme. This is a fault as unfortunate as it is frequent. Such performances are, of course, worthless, but the late introduction is a notable exception. The lectures are full of life and vigor, and they fail to produce a lasting impression.

The Lectures of Bishop Clark, however, have great merit. This is what the character of the Rev. author would lead us to expect. Superior to most of the other lectures is a knowledge of the man is greater than his knowledge of the subject. This is apparent from the lectures before us, which are clearly the thoughts and convictions of a highly cultured, yet earnest and vigorous mind.

The leading qualities of Rousseau's admirable style, were displayed even in his boyhood. And when questioned by his tutor touching the secret of such vigorous writing, he replied, that "he thought for himself and wrote what he thought." So we say the late introduction is a notable exception. This is the chief characteristic of Bishop Clark's "Rev. Cream Cheese" and the "Rev. Cream Cheese" is the antipode. To a deep reverence for sacred things, and clear and logical reasoning, he adds a knowledge of the world, of man in the various relations and exigencies of life. Hence, he speaks to the point, whether the theme of his discourse be business or pleasure, mechanics or morals, character or conduct, man or woman.

All these and several other topics are discussed as only a Christian scholar and thinker can discuss them.

One of the best points of the book is, that it is an exposition of great principles, and not merely a collection of particular rules.

When we say this, we ought to add that these principles are expounded and applied with so much aptness and ability, such a nice perception of the ways and means of doing good, that it is a failure to make the Lectures as interesting as they are instructive. As might be expected, the reviews taken, the opinions maintained and the practical suggestions are not only defensible, but practical and practical.

Here as elsewhere the Bishop shows himself a workman who need not be ashamed, able to divide the word of truth, and discriminate between things that differ, pointing out to our youth that more excellent way which leads to the true, the good and the great of all ages. We cannot therefore but indulge the hope that these Lectures to the young may have a circulation as wide as their worth is great.

*Sergeant's Standard Third Reader*, Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. 12mo 12 pp. 21c. This series of school books, prepared by the Rev. Samuel May, Jr., we have noticed in our columns. The book contains interesting exercises on the elementary vowel sounds, explanation of signs in reading, exercises on the simple sounds, accent, on phrases, exercises on the compound sounds, and on the use of the words in all of which reference is made to the explanatory index. Few men are as well qualified as Mr. May to prepare books for the young, and the success of his "readers" have met with the ample and just reward of a wide circulation.

Teachers who are not acquainted with these works, can see a specimen at our office, or at Hammett's.

*Hunt's Merchant Magazine*. The May number has a leading article on the commerce of the Black Sea, considered with regard to its bearing on the Eastern question. The article on the commerce of the United States is continued, and in this number it treats of the War with Spain, French and Colonial privateering; Louisiana; the commerce of the Philippines and the capture of the Philippines. In addition, both as a matter of convenience and profit, the City Council authorized the Treasurer to purchase \$50,000 for the street commissioners to purchase work to have on hand for use in the early Spring and to furnish proprietors on streets with material for curbing.

The necessary negotiation and completion of purchase of the Old Stone Mill Lot required more time and correspondence than could be imagined; but it has all been settled, thus securing to the city of Newport forever, this valuable lot, with its interesting relic, handing appropriately down to posterity the name of Touro, by whose munificence the city was yearly appropriated by the City Council.

Works of permanence that will, for ages to come, point to that name as liberal benefactors. Some cities have been very fortunate in liberality of this kind, but as yet the brothers Touro stand most prominent with us. The settlement of the matter was not without the aid of Christopher Fry, by a compromise with his heirs, (the city to receive and invest, in trust, as a Fry Fund for some benevolent object, the sum of Four thousand dollars, the interest to be allowed to accumulate until the contingency named in Mr. Fry's Will should occur, after which the income to be yearly appropriated by the City Council, as they may see fit.) having been freely and maturely considered, and voted for by both boards.

*Godey's Lady's Book*, for June is received.—The emblemism in Godey's are always numerous and appropriate. The article on "Subjects" is most likely to interest the large number of readers and its typography is always unexceptionable.—The Contributors have long been known to the public, and Godey himself is an old-timer as a caterer, the present being the closing number of the fiftieth volume of the *Lady's Book*.

The *Happy Home*, for June is at hand, we notice that the enterprising publishers have purchased and added to it, the *Parlor Magazine*, the two being merged in one. We have always taken pleasure in favorably noticing the issue of the publishers, Messrs C. Stone & Co., and of these we think the *Happy Home* is most desirable.

CITY COUNCIL.

NEWPORT, June 4, 1885.

Both Boards met at the City Hall this afternoon and after disposing of some unimportant business adjourned to the State House.

At 4 o'clock, by invitation of the Common Council, the two Boards joined in Convention.

In CONVENTION, this Honor, Mayor Cozzens, presiding.

A fervent and appropriate prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Choules.

The following address was then delivered by Mayor Cozzens:

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council:—

In assembling together on this occasion, to transfer to those who have been elected to succeed us in the office and duties of our city, it is meet and proper that we should review what we have done during our term of probation, and as far as practicable make report of what has been projected or undertaken, and which time will have been prevented from accomplishing, by which a community always suffers when the unmastered cities, labor and experience of a municipal corporation deal with them. I know that it is quite usual for each administration, as it is called, to sell its own ship, take possession and do what comes before it during the progress, which has been made, or the information which has been acquired by its predecessor, often involving delays or the loss of some of the most important and necessary measures which experience has suggested and confirmed; but our frequent changes in legislation, not only in the city, but in the State and Nation, have always worked to disadvantage.

The municipal year which closes to-day has been an eventful one in our history—the second only of our renewed city organization; it has been an active and laborious one to us, who have had its duties to discharge. While we cannot claim some good, we are not unmindful of our imperfections and short comings. One thing is certain, we have expended all the money raised and estimated as necessary for the current year by our Finance Committee, but the sum of \$6,008.61 besides; but it must be remembered that the main body of the city, after their election, without the least experience of what was required or would be required. It is impossible, therefore, in the early stage of an organization of a City Council, to anticipate what they may do, or what contingencies may arise to require extraordinary outlays; several important measures, which they will be liable to occur. And first, the alteration and repairs of the City Hall and permanent fire-proof accommodations for our records, making ample and convenient accommodations for both Boards of the City Council, for the Officers of the City, and also a commodious room for the City Clerk's Office, and Court of Probate, with a fire-proof vault for the Records; these have cost \$72,250, and I believe that it gives general satisfaction, and will answer our purposes for many years to come. When we consider the anxiety of our citizens generally in regard to the immediate importance of making some such accommodations, by building a new City Hall or Hall of Records, and the apparent willingness to be taxed for that object—I think they will agree with us that what has been done, will answer every purpose, and at less than one-quarter the cost of a new and suitable building.

While making the repairs on the Parade it was discovered that the large Well or Fountain, near the State House, to the foot of the Parade, were much decayed and needed considerable to be done, besides frequently breaking up the new pavement and work lately done by the State; you wisely seconded my efforts to have new iron pipe, in a more perfect line through the old Well, and to have the old Well and its fittings placed at proper distances apart, and I believe that it gives general satisfaction, and will answer our purposes for many years to come. When we consider the anxiety of our citizens generally in regard to the immediate importance of making some such accommodations, by building a new City Hall or Hall of Records, and the apparent willingness to be taxed for that object—I think they will agree with us that what has been done, will answer every purpose, and at less than one-quarter the cost of a new and suitable building.

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of the City Council, and with the approbation of so many who investigated the case, has been arrested by the new General Assembly, and the City Council have been authorized to make the arrangement. I confess my surprise at this result, especially as the Petition, I understand, was not read in the House, but simply referred to the Judiciary Committee, and by them returned endorsed granting the Petitioners leave to withdraw, which was voted, even by the delegation from our own city, without a single word in explanation. Thus, unless again taken up, a noble charity of \$4,000, and its accumulation, will be lost to our city, for no one believes that the city ever will, or can consistently, accept it and carry out its conditions.

In regard to the Sanitary condition of our city, I believe that we can give a good account; a great deal of work has been done for this object, and many, very many, have been done; and I would commend the unfinished business of that Committee, as necessities, to the early and prompt action of the Council; it is a subject of vast importance, not only in its deleterious effects upon the business of the community, but also at preventive of disease and death.

The disposal and removal of the old Market from Ferry Wharf have added very much in appearance to the beauty, besides furnishing conveniences for carts and drays, thus relieving the public conveniences on Thames street, very much to the satisfaction of every one, besides increasing materially the value of the stores in that vicinity.

Many matters which have been hanging over the Council for many years have been brought to a close. You have all shown a desire to meet every case in litigation in the spirit of compromise; the settlement and withdrawal of several suits—especially the settlement of the Dyer Farm right of way to the Asylum, I believe gives general satisfaction, and will, I do not doubt, prove an advantage to the city, and to the community.

Thus, Gentlemen, we have had much more than an average year for City legislation; and I think we may look back with satisfaction on what we have accomplished, humbly believing that our efforts and our labors have been, and will be, appreciated by all whose good opinion we should take pride in receiving.

With you, Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen, necessarily, and by







